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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ALUMNI SOCIETY
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
For 1879.

WITH THE
ANNUAL ADDRESS

BY

TRAILL GREEN, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE; MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA; MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA; ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA; FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE; MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, ETC. ETC. ETC.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

DELIVERED MARCH 13, 1880.



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COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
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A D D R E S S.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:—

ON the fourth instant I celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of my entrance into our profession. I presume I may suppose this long intercourse with its members has prompted you to ask me to address you on this anniversary of the Alumni Association. While I thank you for placing me in this honorable position, I cannot help thinking that you have imposed upon me a duty which is not easily discharged. There are not many professional subjects which have not occupied the thoughts of men so thoughtful and so busy as you all are in the practical as well as theoretical work of our profession. Some of the great questions of the day have been discussed at these annual meetings, and you have heard so much concerning the deficiencies of professional work, the wants of education, preparatory and professional, the faults of the schools, the defects of the Code of Ethics, and the professional sins of medical societies, that I thought I would come to-day and relate what I have learned, in these forty-five years, of good things, and so say something to make us glad in this hour of our annual gathering, thoughts to carry with us from our meeting to cheer us in our work during the coming years, and so be a help to us in our aim to advance the interests of our profession.

I see around me on every hand in this city evidences of prosperity. How large its growth since I was a pupil! In the early morning hours, when I walked for air and exercise from the vicinity of the University on Ninth Street to the Market Street bridge over the Schuylkill, to see, as an exciter to walk, whether the river was covered with ice, much of Market Street was not

well built up. In the year following my graduation, acting as physician in the Fifth Street Dispensary, and having the district from Market Street to Vine, and from Broad to the Schuylkill, I found the residences of my patients widely scattered over that portion of the city, now adorned with beautiful residences, and affording, I doubt not, a lucrative practice to many of the best physicians of the city, where the whole practice was in the hands of one, at that time, and not worth much in money, but exceedingly valuable in the cases which it furnished to the young practitioner. Our professional home was then in Ninth Street; these beautiful and well-arranged buildings, with all the appointments for study, denote professional progress—provisions to meet the demands of a growing profession. Everything I behold betokens to me the advances which the times require from a profession designed to meet the wants of an advancing science and civilization. I think we can truthfully say that there is a very general feeling that we are now entering upon a better and more hopeful condition. A voice comes to us from the Alumni of a sister institution, "It is in the air that medical education is undergoing a reform. The increased number of instructors, the more thorough examinations, the numerous prizes, and the better character of the students indicate this."*

Another comes from the Pacific Coast. "At no moment in the world's history was so much mental power directed in the channel of medical study; never were there so many giant intellects laboring to advance the various departments of medical science."† To me everything seems hopeful, and I name as my theme, "Words of Encouragement for the Medical Profession."

I refer first to the good organization of the profession which has been effected. When I entered it there were eleven State Medical Societies in existence, and some of these were not very active in their work. There was no general organization of the profession. In 1879 there were thirty-nine State Societies in the United States, in connection with the American Medical

* Dr. Roosa's Address before the Alumni of the University of the City of New York, Feb. 19, 1880.

† Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.

Association; showing that we have at present a very general organization of the profession through the County Societies which are represented in the State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. The general interests of the profession found no place where they could be discussed; and subjects which the profession, assembled in organized bodies, could have considered for the advancement of medical science, could not be considered in the presence of those who were interested in them. The practitioners scattered over this vast country, with the exceptions named, did not associate with each other. They met in the ordinary intercourse of society, and occasionally in consultation, when the needs of a patient, or the necessity of support in the treatment of a case, occurred. There was less professional intercourse than there was of agriculturists or mechanics—more slender bonds of union between physicians than those which united men in far inferior walks of life. A part from the papers which are read and resolutions passed in the American Medical Association, and in State and County Societies, the association of the members of these organizations has accomplished great good. There has been received at every meeting higher views of the grandeur of the profession; the weaker have gained strength by association with the stronger; new stimulus has been given to work, and love for the profession rekindled. I have heard the remark, again and again from those who have attended these meetings, "I have attended a meeting of the society, and I have returned with new convictions of the importance of our profession, and with new purposes to work for its advancement."

There is no question of professional interest which cannot find support in County, State, and National Associations. We are prepared to work in concert, and we feel that we have common interests, and the profession is more deeply interested in medical progress. The organization of alumni associations forms another branch of professional fellowship which must accomplish good. We cannot help the thought that it is strange that we so long neglected this aid to professional improvement through the medical schools. Such associations had existed in our literary institutions, and numbers of them formed in our cities; and had been found useful long before the graduates of

medical schools thought of their value to the profession. Schools and academies had societies which united their graduates in work, by which these institutions were fostered. We left the full care of the medical schools to the trustees and faculties, apparently having no interest in them after we entered upon professional life. The graduates of our medical schools could have accomplished all that has been desired in the way of improvement in medical education. Had each one insisted on the necessity of a better preparatory education, none unqualified could have entered our ranks. Under our system the preceptor's office is the door of entrance; this well guarded, all within would be found qualified to go forward in their studies, and would eventually be found worthy of the degree. Alumni associations will henceforth give their support to the officers of the schools; and the promise is that greater interest will be felt in everything that is designed to promote medical progress.

Second. The medical journalism of to-day is a subject which encourages me in my hopefulness for the profession. To prepare the vast amount of matter which weekly, monthly, and quarterly is collected in our medical journals is good evidence that we have writers and thinkers who are worthy members of the profession. Then the readers of these journals are constantly receiving useful information, and through this reading alone are becoming better qualified to perform the duties of the profession. When I began my professional life the medical journals of this country could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and all the fingers would not have been used. In 1848 the number had reached twenty, and to-day this number exceeds this many times, and the number is increasing annually. These journals nurtured or formed a taste for reading when the text-books had lost their interest. They have led many of the profession to cultivate a talent for writing, and in this way the science has been advanced. New remedies, new pathological views, and new methods of treatment have been through the journals made known to the readers of them residing in every part of the land. Many who cannot add books to their libraries do in this way learn much that is valuable to them in their daily work. Our journals are rich repositories of medical truth, and have influenced medical reading for almost a century. We find refer-

ences in works on the practice of medicine and surgery to articles in them of so much value that nothing equal to them can be found in other works. Our weekly and monthly journals are constantly collecting and sending over the land information on the great facts of medicine which is doing great good, and will be collected as material for permanent works. Dr. Yandell, in his address on "Medical Literature," delivered before the International Medical Congress, remarked that "the growth of our periodical literature has been unprecedented. Since the origin of the first, in 1797, one hundred and ninety-five, including reprints of foreign journals, have been set on foot, of which more than fifty, counting those that relate to pharmacy and dentistry, are still in progress. In all, they have made one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven volumes, a bulk which exceeds that of our monographs and manuals. Hardly any other country in the world has projected so many in the same period, or is now sustaining so large a number. Germany and Austria together have only fifty-seven; France has but fifty-two; Great Britain has but twenty-nine; Italy thirty-one; Holland six; and Spain the same number."

I doubt whether a number of any of them is ever read that does not furnish some useful hint to the practitioner who reads it; and in a consultation or an occasional conversation with a physician it is not difficult to determine whether he is in the habit of reading a medical journal, as much of treatment and the use of new remedies is learned from the journals before it is collected together in more permanent works.

We may be allowed on an occasion like the present to indulge in a pardonable pride, while we remember the good work of this Class which our University has carried forward. The "Journal," so long a welcome visitor to our physicians, was founded by our beloved Chapman, and for more than fifty years was ably conducted by an alumnus; and now his son, also an alumnus, worthily bears the honors of his father, and ably performs the duties which have been imposed upon him as the editor. All that I have said in reference to the influence of journalism applies in a high degree to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences." Another, founded in 1853 by an alumnus of this University, and long edited by him, has also

exerted a happy influence upon our profession, and still lives to do good under its present able editor. Another, though younger, is ably conducted by one of our accomplished professors, also an alumnus. Its growth of ten years gives promise of a strong and useful life, and ability to be an able support to our professional growth. All this has been done under the shadow of our home tree, and is but a part of the good work which has been accomplished by our fellow-alumni in other parts of our country.*

I find a third subject for encouragement in the acceptation which is given to the proposition for a better education of candidates for medical degrees.

It is a ground of hopefulness that all the propositions made for an advancement have been so well received by the public. Of Harvard we learn that, "in regard to the Medical School, we observe that its prosperity continues and increases. In 1878-9, the number of students increased ten per cent., and the excess of receipts over expenditures was \$9540.07, although each of the clinical instructors received an honorarium, which was a new charge upon the school. The number of students who possess literary or scientific degrees has doubled in ten

* Prof. Stillé has given his testimony to the value of liberal studies in the education of Dr. Hays, as well as to the design of education. "Dr. Hays's school education was acquired while the traditions of English scholarship were still living influences, and when it was a cardinal doctrine that education was designed, not so much to fill the memory with facts as to cultivate all the natural powers and fit them for use in any field whatever. Dr. Hays graduated A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1816. In those days the amenities of scholarship were habitually associated with the courtesies of life, as the frequent use of the phrase 'a scholar and a gentleman' sufficiently attests, as well as the term 'litera humaniores,' which described a literature that was supposed to refine the mind and manners, and of which the classical languages were the indispensable foundation. It cannot be doubted, I think, that the delicate and refined literary taste of Dr. Hays was developed by his liberal education, although he was by nature fitted to bear more perfect fruit in such a soil than in one which, according to modern ideas of excellence, is filled with the hard facts of physical science. The influence of his severer and mathematical training was exhibited in his acute and very critical judgment, which experience sharpened into a sagacious instinct."—(Memoir of Isaac Hays, M.D. Read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1880.)

years, and now amounts to forty-eight per cent. of the whole number."*

We doubt not the same good reports will be made of all the colleges which may adopt a fuller course, and require a preliminary examination. Here "the pecuniary success of the new plan is assured. A class of nearly four hundred students, yielding a revenue almost one-third larger than that received by the school previous to its change of plan, marks the present session. As more than one third of the whole present class is composed of first year men, and as the number of these medical beginners is about ten per cent. greater than last year, the success of the future, as well as of the present, may be considered as determined."†

Our State Medical Society, at its meeting in Pittsburg, in 1878, resolved that the county societies should appoint a committee to examine all who would enter the offices of their members as students of medicine, and ascertain their fitness to commence their studies. In Northampton we acted in obedience to this resolution at our first meeting, and I doubt not other county societies will do or have already done the same.

I shall not discuss the subject of liberal studies. This has been so frequently presented, and was so well considered by my accomplished predecessor, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, in the position which I now occupy, and also before the American Academy of Medicine, that I need not occupy your time in a discussion on the manner in which these studies accomplish good in preparing the mind for professional studies. It will suffice on this occasion to examine the fruits of liberal culture.

It is probable we have spent too much time on the discussion as to modes of education without looking at the results. I think we are beginning to look more at the fruits of culture than we were in the habit of doing. I do not doubt that there has been a great advance in the estimation which is made of liberal studies preparatory to the study of medicine, and I make it one of the encouragements to hope for the improvement of the profession that so many of its members are using their titles of

* Boston Med. and Surg. Journal, Jan. 22, 1880, p. 88.

† Editorial, Phila. Med. Times, Oct. 25, 1879.

degrees in the liberal arts. I have remarked for several years past that medical men, in articles which they contribute to medical journals and in their works, use these titles—a practice very rarely observed ten years ago. This has also been noticed within a few years in connection with the names of the editors of our leading medical journals. My friend, Dr. Charles McIntire, Jr., Secretary of our Easton Medical Book Club, examined at my request a large number of journals, and I find from his report that the number of writers using the title of A.M. exceeds a third of the whole number of writers in one of the journals, and varies from one-fifth, one-seventh, to one-tenth of the whole number of writers in other journals. This is evidence of a growing appreciation of degrees in the liberal arts, for it was very unusual to see them affixed to names of men who had long been in possession of them.

The testimony of those who have observed the ability with which those who have improved opportunities of liberal culture carry forward professional studies is so positive, that all speculations as to its utility are of no value.

August Dupré, in his address at the opening of the session, 1879-80, at Westminster Hospital, said: "My boyhood fell in a time in which many of the best minds of Germany were enthusiastic in the cause of so-called technical as opposed to classical education, and these years were in consequence passed by me in schools in which technical education—that is, natural science, mathematics, mechanics, etc.—took precedence over the classics. It was a time in which even leaders in science, like the late Baron Liebig, expressed their conviction that a new national life would commence for Germany, and that future generations would, in consequence of this increased knowledge of natural science, be intellectually superior to past generations, brought up chiefly in the old classical schools. Unfortunately this bright vision has not been realized, and Germany is reverting more or less to the old style. Liebig himself confessed in after years that his earlier opinions had been erroneous. He stated that he frequently observed among his own students in chemistry, that although those coming from technical schools appeared at first, in all that related to natural science, as giants compared to those having received a chiefly classical education, yet that the latter in most

cases not only soon made up their deficiencies in this respect, but in the end generally outstripped their technically educated rivals."

Dr. Jäger, director of the Frédéric William Gymnasium, at Cologne, a mixed school, with both the classical course and classes in *real* or practical studies, and, from being at the head of the two different departments, well qualified to judge, "assured me it was the universal opinion that the *Realschüler* were not at present successful institutions. He declared that the boys in the corresponding forms of the classical school beat the *Realschule* boys in matters which both do alike, such as history, geography, the mother tongue, and even French, though to French the *Realschule* boys devote far more time than their congeners of the classical school. The reason for this, Dr. Jäger affirms, is that the classical training strengthens a boy's mind so much more. This is what, as I have already said, the chief school authorities everywhere in France and Germany testify. I quote Dr. Jäger's testimony in particular, because of his ability, and because of his double experience."

"Even mathematicians find that students from a good gymnasium make better progress than those who come from practical high schools where the classics are excluded."—Professor Frederick Thiersch.

"I have known cases where the leading prizes in French and German have been monopolized by leading prize-holders in Latin and Greek, although among their competitors have been lads whose linguistic studies have been confined almost entirely to the modern tongues."—Professor D'Arey W. Thomson.

"Not a few [schoolmasters] declared that boys who had learned Latin beat boys who did not know Latin, even on other subjects in which Latin had no direct connection."—Schools' Commission Reports, vol. i. p. 24.

The following statements were made at a recent meeting of the Philological Association at Poughkeepsie, by Professor Boise, of Chicago University, and for many years of the University of Michigan. Two courses were organized at Ann Arbor about seventeen years since. "The so-called scientific course embraces the modern languages, sciences, history, etc.—all those studies which are claimed to be specially practical, but excluding the

ancient languages. All the Professors have given a fair share of their time and strength to that course, except the two Professors of the ancient languages. The results, after a long and fair trial, have been somewhat as follows:—

“1. The number of the students in the scientific course has generally, I think, always remained considerably less than in the classical.

“2. Nearly every year several students have left the scientific course; have gone back and begun the study of Latin and Greek, and prepared themselves for the classical course.

“3. The classical graduates have been much more fortunate in obtaining responsible and lucrative positions than the scientific.

“A member of the last class with which I was connected at Ann Arbor, that of '68, has given me the names of ten men—nearly a third of the classical section—who obtained at once on their graduation salaries ranging from one thousand to seventeen hundred dollars a year. Not one of the scientific men, so far as he has been able to ascertain, obtained so large a salary. Thus in financial value a classical education is superior, not to speak of its superiority in other and far more important respects.” (From Taylor's “Classical Study.”)

“It should not be forgotten what the classical free schools scattered through England have done in times past to furnish her great men. Take only the names which meet the eye in turning over the pages of *Carlisle*, omitting all the best known public schools, that is, the most successful free schools, formed on the same type. From Abingdon and Norwich came Chief Justices Holt and Coke; from Huntingdon, Cromwell; from Grantham, Newton; from Kingston, Gibbon; from Giggleswick, Paley; from Newcastle, Ridley, Akenside, Eldon, and Stowell. From other schools, now not more distinguished than these, came Wallis and Harvey, and Jenner and Davy; Jewel and Laud; Stillingfleet, Waterland, Barrow, and Clarke; Kenicott, Lightfoot, and Prideaux; Huskisson, Clarkson, and Wilberforce; Heber, and Martyn. It would be easy to lengthen the list from other and more recent sources.” (From *Farrar's “Essays on a Liberal Education.”*)

Our colleges furnish abundant evidence of the practical influ-

ence of the higher education. "Harvard College was founded in 1638, only eighteen years after the first landing on Plymouth Rock, when Boston was a small village of not more than twenty or thirty houses, and when only twenty-five towns had begun to be settled in Massachusetts. It was one of the first things the Pilgrim Fathers thought of, and, as Cotton Mather well says, 'it was the *best* thing they ever thought of.' What would the so-called friends of practical education have done? Here is this great wilderness to be cleared, we have but few houses: we need axes and trowels, and mechanics to use them. We must have practical men—schools to teach the English language, arithmetic, and writing, mensuration and surveying—these are sufficient for our times. Had the Pilgrims so thought and acted, would New England be what it is to-day? Would her people be as practical as they are? Let the friends of practical education, as they style themselves, show why it is that more useful inventions are produced in New England—more churns, buckles, more clocks and watches, more shoes, more agricultural implements, more cotton spun and woven than elsewhere in the United States; yes, and more poetry written, more schoolbooks for the whole nation, and college text books? Why the highest mental culture there combined with the most useful material work? Some one may say, The soil is poor and unfitted for agricultural purposes. True, but why are the barren districts in the Middle and Southern States, separately as large as some of the New England States, occupied by an ignorant population? We ask why it is, if it be not that in the Eastern States there has always been a higher mental culture—more colleges and better schools—for within thirty years after the landing of the Pilgrims they had laid the foundation of a complete system of education from the common school to the university.

"The civil and political history of New England and the Middle States for half a century before and after the Revolution, may almost be read in the large capitals which distinguish the governors and judges, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, on the catalogues of Harvard, Yale, Nassau Hall, and Columbia Colleges. Let those who doubt the practical utility of colleges, or the political capacity of college-educated men,

examine these catalogues. We should like to put those demagogues, who would fain create a prejudice against colleges in the public mind, to the study of those triennials (if, indeed, they are capable of mastering the easy Latin in which they are composed). Few books would teach them sounder doctrines; few furnish them brighter examples. Yale College has educated four of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, three members of the Convention for framing the Constitution of the United States, one Vice-President, four Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, seven members of the Cabinet, thirty-nine United States Senators, one hundred and thirty-nine Representatives in Congress, four Foreign Ministers, twenty-two Governors, eighteen Lieutenant-Governors, and eighty Judges of the Supreme Court in different States; thirteen Presidents of Medical Societies, thirty-six Presidents of Colleges, and one hundred and five Professors. The College of New Jersey has furnished one President, two Vice-Presidents, four Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, fifteen Judges of Supreme Courts in the several States, twenty Governors of States, six members of the Cabinet at Washington, and one hundred and twenty members of Congress. Harvard College has graduated two Presidents of the United States, one Vice-President, and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Secretaries, etc. etc., too numerous to mention. Of the thirty-five thousand graduates that have been sent out from American colleges, nearly two hundred have been Governors, more than five hundred Representatives in Congress, one hundred and thirty Senators of the United States, and nearly four hundred Judges of Supreme Courts."

Professor Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, was not only a college graduate and professor, but made his great experiments within the walls of a university.*

If the higher education prepares for the business and competition of life, we may look with favor upon every movement which tends to furnish it to those who shall enter our profession.

After an intercourse of many years with college students, I can testify to the advantages derived from regular courses of

* Professor Tyler's Premium Essay, 1855.

study. It is not uncommon to see young men who tire of the higher curriculum, and imagine that a course of reading in history, biography, or literature is of far more value than the studies of the recitation room. I never knew one who equalled in mental power those who pursued the course so long tried and approved by the world's best educators. For a time the frequenter of the library or reading-room appears to better advantage to his fellows than the diligent student of the studies of the regular course. It will be observed that he who occupies his time on the studies which give the best mental discipline soon outstrips those who suppose they are pursuing a more practical course; for soon after he has entered upon professional life he acquires all the knowledge that the other gained, but gained at the expense of loss of training.

Practitioners who have given any time to the instruction of office students, and professors in medical schools, must have observed a difference between those who enter upon their studies with imperfect preparation and those who have had the advantage of a better culture. There is much in learning how to study, and after a course of four years in college, and several spent in the preparation for the four years' course, it must be that a young man has learned how to apply himself to professional studies. I have had young men to apply in the midst of their college course for instruction in medicine, and I have invariably directed them to finish the first before they entered upon the other. I know several who are now in good positions who never could have entered upon them had they neglected my advice, and all of them, I know, feel that they owe me a debt of gratitude for the advice which I gave them, and which they followed. A very large number of young men who seek office instruction would gladly follow the advice of preceptors; they wish to know what is necessary in the way of preparatory studies, and if not directed to the proper course, I doubt not they will in after years feel that they had not received the counsel which should have been given. Students who have been in preceptors' offices, and read many medical books without the requisite preparatory education, appear for a time after they have entered the medical college to better advantage than others who have not read so much, but have the ability to ac-

quire knowledge, and do so, and soon show their better culture. The editor of the "London Medical Times and Gazette" (Dec. 1879) said recently, "A somewhat prolonged experience teaches us that of those who enter our schools from the surgery, and those who enter from the public school or college, the former may have for a short time the pull over their opponents, but the scientific training soon tells, and it is not long till the order is reversed."

It is safe to rest the utility of liberal studies on the testimony of history, which shows that the highest professional distinction has so constantly followed it, and that the greatest advances in the profession have been made by those who have entered it with the best mental training. The early English writers in our profession enriched its literature as none could have done without their culture.

The controversy relative to liberal studies is renewed in almost every generation. You will be surprised to hear perhaps that in 1827 a resolution was passed at a meeting of the President and Fellows of Yale College, appointing a committee to consider the expediency of dispensing with the study of the classics. At nearly the same time Amherst College proposed two parallel courses for graduation—one to include, the other to omit this study, but substituting other studies for that of the classics. The parallel course, however, was soon abandoned, and the classics required as a part of the curriculum.

No propositions like these would be entertained in these institutions now—Yale and Amherst still maintain their liberal curriculum—classical learning is not neglected, and the same is true of other colleges. In Michigan University, in 1879, 219 students were studying Greek. Princeton and Harvard have maintained their liberal courses.

The discussion has come up again within a few years past, but the friends have not been driven from the field, and as the smoke of this last battle is now passing away, the friends of liberal studies appear unharmed, and the good cause lives, and will be stronger for another contest, which will, it is not improbable, arise again in the next generation. Homer, Xenophon, and Sophocles, Cicero, Virgil, and Horace never had so many readers as they have this day, and the languages in which

they wrote still inspire our youth, give beauty and strength to their thoughts, and culture for practical work; and it is good evidence of the estimate put upon classical learning.

Further, a degree in the liberal arts would be accepted everywhere as proof of the holder's fitness to enter upon professional studies. The law of Harvard is, "Persons who hold no degree in arts or science must pass an examination for admission." The same law would be observed wherever preliminary examinations are required, and all would hold that the studies of the college curriculum are a sufficient guarantee that the applicant is qualified to pursue the medical course, and is worthy to be introduced into the profession.

I mention next a higher education of the people as a ground of encouragement to hope for greater advancement in our profession. Our high schools and academies are now educating the masses, and the pupils will expect that those who practise medicine shall not fall below them in mental culture. The occasional success of the illiterate does not affect the truth of this statement, because they do not derive their support from the best educated classes of society; this rather confirms the truth of the statement. Physicians are expected to take part in the various societies and institutions the object of which is to promote the intellectual advancement of the community in which they reside; and they must be prepared to give their support to every good work of this kind. Our educated merchants, manufacturers, and artists expect their physicians to be better educated than themselves, and they look to them as educated men for help in the various institutions which are sustained for intellectual and scientific culture. A young man who has passed through one of our public high schools would not entertain a very exalted opinion of the intellectual culture of a physician who has not passed beyond a grammar school; and a girl who has been educated in the same way would be likely to remember in her womanhood the doctor who had not opportunities equal to her own. I have known young men to rely upon the possession of the medical degree as a passport to influential positions in society. The medical degree is what its holder makes it to be for himself, and is in this like all other gifts and possessions. A medical degree without the culture which it

implies will not commend the doctor. The lack of culture, soon discerned, forbids the taking of a position which a member of a liberal profession should take, and in which he might make himself useful to the community.

I have known the laity to determine the value of the degree in the case of individuals upon whom it had been conferred, and they decided upon its value on the ground of the impossibility of the individuals to merit it on account of the lack of proper preparatory education and mental ability; and they did not err, and the wonder to them was that the schools did not see that these persons as medical students were unworthy of the degree. There is a standard in the intelligent public mind to which members of the liberal professions are compared, and the present popular system of education will not permit that standard to be lowered. It is one of the encouragements of the times that this improved system of education will demand a higher education than was common prior to the adoption of our present common school system. The simple possession of the title conferred by the medical schools will not be a passport to the best positions in which the profession is to be pursued, nor will it give its owner the status due to a liberal culture when he does not possess that culture.* The learned professions surely imply a liberal culture.

No man was more practical than Dr. Franklin, or more interested in practical education, yet no one took more interest in the higher education. It is forgotten, when the work of his riper years is considered, how much he was indebted to such studies as we now commend. We must not forget that young Franklin in a grammar school pursued classical studies, and stood at the head of his class, and that he was by the circumstances of his father prevented from going forward to a college course.†

We must remember that he afterward studied navigation,

* After this paragraph was written, I found the same thought expressed by the accomplished editor of the *New York Medical Record*. "It is certain that with the increased intelligence of a people more will be demanded of a medical man, and this demand, history shows, has always been responded to." (*Medical Record*, Feb. 7, 1880.)

† Sparks' "Life of Franklin," p. 19.

Locke on the Human Understanding, and the Art of Thinking by Messrs. de Port Royal, the Arts of Rhetoric and Logic, in the latter of which he learned the Socratic Method of dispute, of which he learned more in Xenophon's Memorables of Socrates,* and attained an acquaintance with the French, Italian, and Spanish, and was surprised to find, in looking over a Latin Testament, that he understood more of that language than he had imagined, which encouraged him to apply himself again to the study of it, and he met with more success.†

He organized a literary society—a Junto, which met weekly—composed of young men like himself, who delighted in the study of letters. Essays were read and discussed as in our college literary societies to-day. Here his mind was cultivated, his taste improved, and a correct habit of conversation acquired. The society existed almost forty years, and Franklin himself says, “It was the best school of philosophy, morality, and polities, that then existed in the province of Pennsylvania.”‡

It is proper to refer to Dr. Franklin, on an occasion like the present, as the founder of this University. He first called attention to the demands for a higher education. “He drew up the plan of an Academy to be erected in the city of Philadelphia, suited to the state of an infant country; but in this, as in all his plans, he confined not his views to the present time only. He looked forward to the period when an institution on an enlarged plan would become necessary. With this view he considered his academy as a foundation for posterity to erect a seminary of learning more extensive and suitable for future circumstances.”§

He says, “The trustees of the Academy, after a while, were incorporated by a charter from the Governor; their funds were increased by contribution in Britain, and grants of land from the Proprietaries, to which the Assembly has since made considerable addition; and thus was established the present University of Philadelphia. I have been continued one of its trustees from the beginning, now near forty years, and have had

* Sparks' “Life of Franklin,” p. 20.

† Ibid., p. 127.

‡ Ibid., p. 82.

§ Life of Franklin by Henry Stuber, New York, 1825, p. 99.

the very great pleasure of seeing a number of the youth, who have received their education in it, distinguished by their improved abilities, *serviceable in public stations*, and ornaments to their country.”*

He was a patron of learning. His influence is still felt in the library which he established—the American Philosophical Society which originated with him, and this University of which he was the founder. All are monuments of his appreciation of letters, and sciences, and evidences of his sentiments being different from those of the reformers of education of the present day. He has left his estimate of classical learning in his proposals for an Academy. “When youth are told that the great men, whose lives and actions they read in history, spoke two of the best languages that ever were, the most expressive, copious, beautiful; and that the finest writings, the most correct compositions, the most perfect productions of human wit and wisdom, are in those languages, which have endured for ages, and will endure while there are men: that no translation can do them justice, or give the pleasure found in reading the originals: that those languages contain all science; that one of them is become almost universal, being the language of learned men in all countries: and that to understand them is a distinguishing ornament: they may be thereby made desirous of learning those languages, and their industry sharpened in the acquisition of them. All intended for divinity should be taught the Latin and Greek; for *physic*, the *Latin*, *Greek*, and French; for law, the *Latin* and *French*.†

The reformers of education would have boys educated by the studies of the physical sciences, forgetting that the application of physics requires the highest mathematics. The mind must first be disciplined ere the study of the natural sciences can be pursued to advantage. They do not stand alone, separated from the circle of sciences, including mental philosophy and languages. The sciences of Davy, Lavoisier, Black, Faraday, Buckland, Playfair, Hutton, Scheele, Young, Henry, and Silliman are not school-boys’ early studies, to qualify them for professional

* Sparks’ “Life of Franklin, p. 161.

† Ibid., Appendix, No. III., p. 574.

life. The highest questions of philosophy are to be solved here; and a great variety of studies must be mastered ere those who would pursue the study of these sciences can derive that benefit from them which will qualify them to make useful application of them. Professional studies are not pursued for mental discipline, but for application in practical life.

To the alumni of the Dental Department of this University, who joined with you in your invitation to me to deliver this address, I am happy to say that their profession has made great advances within the period of my professional life. Much of its work was done by men who had no knowledge whatever of the science of dentistry. In our smaller towns they appeared as itinerants who spoiled teeth, and left the place before the mischief was discovered, and never returned to hear their bad work spoken of. There were few advantages for study. We now have in the United States thirteen dental schools. In the best of them, connected with the medical colleges, the medical and dental students have the same studies during the first year, with the same examinations; later, more special studies, and courses vary from four to eight and a half months, and two courses are required before graduating. With these advantages we may be assured this department of our profession will continue to advance. The formation of the American Academy of Dental Science indicates a purpose to sustain an elevated fellowship; and the following resolutions adopted at their meeting, October 30, 1878, show that they intend to govern themselves by a proper code.

"Resolved, That the use of public prints for advertising pretended professional merit is derogatory to the dignity of the profession, and should be strongly discountenanced by its members.

"Resolved, That among regular practitioners any disparagement of their Fellows to patients or the public is a serious infraction of true ethics, tends to lower the profession in public estimation, and to debase the individual detractors, and should be condemned by all who have the best interests of the profession at heart."*

American dentists have a good reputation abroad; and we trust that all who are educated in this institution will make themselves, by their character and scientific attainments, worthy of the good name we hope they may bear as its alumni.

In conclusion, let me say that I believe that there has not been any period in the history of our profession in this country when the educated physician was held in higher esteem than he is to-day. A member of it who brings to it the qualifications which are universally conceded to belong to those who are its true votaries is everywhere welcomed to the best circles of society. He is welcomed on festive occasions to the homes of the families in which he ministers in times of sickness, and is counted among their dearest and best friends. The children grow up to love and respect him. He is often made the recipient of their choicest gifts, expressive of the love and gratitude of his patients, apart from the customary fee. I should count myself ungrateful to the public if I did not give this as my testimony to the good feelings of our patrons towards us.

As to their valuation of our services, it can be shown that better fees have never been received by the profession than we now receive, so that the material estimate put upon our services was never before so high. An aged physician, and one very competent to practise his profession, told me that in the early years of his professional life the fee for a visit was twelve-and-a-half cents, and his professional life overlapped my own for fifteen or twenty years.

Dr. Fothergill, notwithstanding his sad report of the status of the profession in England, tells us that "in the United States of America a doctor holds at least a respectable status,"* Whatever might seek to elevate itself above us we may count the knowledge of this wonderful human frame, the ability to restore its health when disease assails it, the acquaintance with the laws of this beautiful world, so familiar to the educated physician, as sufficient to maintain an honorable position among all classes and the other professions as well.

Let us be hopeful for the future. The progress made in the profession during the period of which I have been speaking

* Phila. Med. Times, Oct. 11, 1880, p. 11.

encourages us to look for great advances in the years before us. If the course of study which so long produced physicians and surgeons who were equal to any educated in other lands; if the preparatory attainments, the diligence and careful study of former students, made good practitioners, much more may we hope that, by proper preliminary education now insisted upon by examination long so necessary, and the right use by students of the extended courses and improved methods of study, society will be supplied with physicians who will be equal to the work they will be called to do.

As alumni of our venerable Alma Mater, let us rejoice in her present prosperity; and as her sons come up from year to year to this annual festival may they bring as offerings the rich fruits which they gather in the fields in which they labor, and, offering them with the best affections of dutiful sons, may they see her complete establishment among her daughters, and her sister institutions of our country, and that she is equal in character to those of other lands!

While the foregoing address was passing through the press the writer found the following report made in a New York letter to the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, and copied into the Boston Medical and Surgical Reporter, Oct. 28, 1880:—

"It is a fact useful to be noted in the cause of higher education, that in the competitions for the hospitals—competitions in which the best men of all the colleges enter—those who have had a previous academic training almost uniformly come out ahead. Five-sixths of the house-staffs on the large city hospitals are Bachelors or Masters of Arts. In these days, when the *practical value* of a classical education is so often doubted, I for one am glad to furnish a little evidence in its favor. At the last commencement of this University three of the four who took the thesis prize held the degree of A. B.; one of the same A. B.'s took the gold medal Anatomical Prize."

ANNUAL MEETING.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

March 18, 1880.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania was held at 6 P. M. this day.

Professor Wm. Pepper, M.D., in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The report of the Executive Committee, in the absence of Dr. E. Hartshorne, was read by Dr. Cleemann, *vide* Report No. 1.

The report of the Alumni Managers of the University Hospital was presented and read by the same gentleman, *vide* Report No. 2.

Dr. Sinkler, Treasurer, then presented his account, *vide* Report No. 3.

Dr. Evans, Chairman of the Committee on Catalogue, reported that there was yet the sum of \$172.75 of the printer's bill unpaid.

On motion these reports were accepted, and the following amendment of Section 8, Article III., of the Constitution, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, was unanimously adopted:—

Section 8th of Article III. shall be amended by substituting the words "*a* *year*" for the words "*the annual*" on the first line; and by the insertion of the words "*the month of February*" after the word "*meeting*" on the same line; also by the insertion of the word "*month*" after the word "*anniversary*" on the next line to the last. So as to make the amended section read as follows:—

Sec. 8. "*The Orator shall deliver, at a special meeting in the month of February succeeding his election, an appropriate discourse to the Society, or, in case of declination or inability to perform the duty, shall so inform the Executive Committee as soon as practicable after his election, and not later than thirty days previous to the anniversary month for which he may have been elected.*"

Dr. William Pepper presented the following resolution, which was adopted, viz.: "That the President of this Society be requested to appoint, at his convenience, a committee consisting of five members of this Society, who shall confer with similar committees from the Alumni Societies of the other departments of the University, in regard to the creation of a central committee, who shall take into consideration questions relating to the general interests of the University; and also, the particular subject whether it is practicable and advisable

to provide some plan by which the Alumni of the various departments of the University of Pennsylvania shall have more real and influential connection with the administration of the Institution."

The resolutions in regard to the decease of Drs. Geo. B. Wood, Isaac Hays, and John Neill, as reported by the Executive Committee, were adopted, and the Secretary was ordered to transmit a copy of the same, with expressions of the sympathy of the Society, to their respective families.

The tellers of the election reported the following as the officers for the ensuing year, 1880:—

President, JOHN L. ATLEE.

Vice-Presidents { ALFRED STILLÉ, MEREDITH CLYMER, W. S. W.
RUSCHENBERGER, THOMAS J. GALLAHER.

Treasurer, RUSH SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER.

Corresponding Secretary, H. R. WHARTON.

Recording Secretary, HORACE Y. EVANS.

Executive Committee.

Hiram Corson,	Samuel Ashhurst,	Charles T. Hunter,
Andrew Nebinger,	Thomas J. Yarrow,	C. B. Nancrede,
John H. Packard,	R. A. Cleemann,	Louis Starr,
H. Lenox Hodge,	James Tyson,	C. M. Seltzer,
James H. Hutchinson,	Wm. Pepper,	Thomas H. Catheart,
John Ashhurst, Jr.,	S. S. Stryker,	John Whitehead.
Wm. F. Norris,	Wharton Sinkler,	

Orator, J. FORSYTH MEIGS.

The Annual Oration was then delivered by Prof. TRAILL GREEN, M.D., of Easton, Penna.

After which it was resolved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Prof. Green for his valuable address, and that it be requested for publication with the Proceedings of the Society.

HORACE Y. EVANS,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In submitting their Tenth Annual Report, the Executive Committee may reasonably look back upon the ten years' history of this Society with encouragement and pride. They have good reason for congratulating their fellow-members upon their intimate and active association with the ten years' progress of the Medical Department of the University since they first banded together as the Alumni Society. The stated object of this Association, to sustain and advance the interests and influence of that Department, "by the promotion of sentiments of general brotherhood and amity among the graduates, and by aiding in all efforts to elevate the standard of medical education and to extend the progress of medical science and art," has been well adhered to. The gathering of the graduates of the school at the commencement of 1870 was the result and expression of a demand for improvement which had long been growing in

depth and strength—of a sense of need that required only such an organized vitality to spring at once into an activity which has justified the movement to an extent which is beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who started it.

Step has followed step, with steady and certain, and often rapid pace, until we already have before us an amount of permanent and successful progress which no one would have ventured to predict ten years ago.

Let us summarize the salient features only. The admirable hospital and dispensary buildings and arrangements; the spacious and well-adapted and beautiful Medical Department buildings, new as well as old, with their ample laboratories for every practical purpose, including the new anatomical rooms which are probably unexcelled if equalled; the time-honored and noble Wistar and Horner Museum, with its collections of specimens and means and appliances, and those belonging to the different chairs, unequalled in America in extent and value, of every possible kind; the enlargement of the Faculty by additional professorships of purely clinical and special character; the thorough, practical and special training, and more extended theoretical instruction in graded courses; the liberal endowments by which these extensions have been secured; the preliminary education henceforth to be required; the superior merit of the graduation essays under the stimulus of competition as well as the better means of learning and of engaging in original research, due not only to the laboratory facilities and study, but to the invaluable opportunities of the Stille Library; the marked advance also in the intellectual character and attainment of the classes, and in their preparation for examinations, whether final and general, for the degree or in the successive terms; and last in order, but neither least nor latest, the effect of these changes for the better already evident upon the highest class of students and upon the community, in expressed and practical appreciation, and the similar effect of the good example and its unmistakable success, upon other schools of medicine;—all of these are welcome proofs of progress for which we, as a society, working separately and together, have the best right to claim a large share of credit.

They seem to us now, in their ten years' development, only natural and proper. They amply prove, at all events, how well was recognized the actual demand for progress, and how little else was needed than the systematic effort, and the earnest appeal to a community already more than ripe for action, to arouse and stimulate the well-directed movement of the Trustees and Faculty of the University in aid and behalf of which this Society was started.

We need not occupy the time in dwelling on details either as to particular measures or their mode of operation. These are already, for the most part, matters of record and notoriety, and are excellently presented in the Annual Announcement. It will suffice to refer in a few words to the practical results in the status for the present graduating term. This we are very glad, but not surprised, to learn is satisfactory in all respects. The excellence of the theses is well maintained, and that of the examinations has been especially gratifying to the Faculty.

The term just ended was the first in which all had entered as matriculates on

the three year and graded plan, except the graduates and advanced students from *ad eundem* schools; and hence the class was the first one composed in great part of *beginners* on the extended and graded course of study. But instead of being smaller, as expected by many on that account, it was the largest the school has yet had. This increase is only in accordance with the growth in each succeeding year since the new curriculum began three years ago. It is characterized, and we may say emphasized, also in the same manner by the gradual accession of graduates and advanced students from other medical schools. There is nothing in these facts, nor is there anything in the experience of the Faculty, to suggest or justify the idea of discouragement as to the working of the graded plan, or to militate against its preference as the natural and most effective one. On the contrary, the testimony of pupils and teachers is strongly in its favor.

In short, the advantage, in every sense, of the progressive policy of our honored Alma Mater, in every step yet taken, is already so obvious and encouraging that it must go on hereafter by its own momentum. It will go on to prosper, and to stimulate its own inherent growth and expansion, in spite of all misapprehension and undervaluing from without, and—what is even more to be objected to—of indifference and want of confidence within, the ranks of the reformers and best friends of the school.

We need not be reminded that the mission of this Society is yet only in its early youth—that it is not only far from being done; but that, in our day at least, it is not likely to be done. *Non progredi est regredi.* Not to go forward is to go backward. These must be our watchwords!

The latest advance ordered is the preliminary requirement as to intellectual education. This is intended to secure a moderate and reasonable amount of academical or scholastic training, in habits of study and observation, which is notoriously essential to the competent student of medicine, and which very few University pupils, if any of latter days at least, have been without. It is to be hoped, however, that experience may very soon suggest that this preliminary standard may be so raised as to include some amount of acquirement not even yet demanded, and thus to advance the preliminary test to where we think it ought to be, and might be even now, without material discouragement of any kind, and with direct advantage to the school.

The prolongation of the sessions is another improvement which is doubtless contemplated in the near future, and cannot be long deferred. The extension of the whole term of study, beyond the present and still insufficient limit of three years, of course must come in time. Additional chairs, on subjects already excellently taught in the auxiliary summer course, so far as the time allows, as Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, and others, but especially these two important branches—Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence—should be established without delay.

The students of dentistry should be required to take the entire medical course, so as to fulfil the whole object of the department in elevating the standard, by obliging all to attain beyond a question the place in the fraternity, which many now deserve and all should desire to hold, as genuine graduates in medicine.

These are some of the advances which are earnestly desired, and must be kept in view as imperatively needed, to sustain the growing strength and reputation of our Alma Mater.

But for these high purposes her children must support her and help her on. The aid and comfort in the struggle must come from the Alumni and their friends. They must come, mostly if not entirely, through the efforts, singly and together, directly and indirectly, of active and sympathizing members of this Society.

Endowments must be sought for other chairs like that which so appropriately honors and preserves the memory of John Rhea Barton in the Chair of Surgery. This memorial philanthropy is obviously the most effective as it is the most humane and attractive form of intellectual beneficence. It is the surest and most elevated means of perpetuating at once the monumental tribute of the benefactor and the prosperous influence of the school.

The classes must be increased, by individual effort also, in spreading the fame of the especial merits of the University course. The community at large, which after all is the party most concerned, must be interested as much as practicable, at every opportunity. It must be roused into the cordial good-will which needs only an intelligent attention to the self-evident effect of the progressive enterprise of the Trustees and the Faculty, and the consequently higher aims and attainments of the pupils of the school. No occasion should be lost for impressing the common-sense idea that the advanced teaching of the University is so much superior in reputation and advantages that the community in general, and the students in particular, are bound alike to foster and resort to it.

The sum of the matter is, then, that although much has been done and well done, much remains undone; so that this is no time for us to fold our hands in satisfaction either at the progress hitherto or at the present flattering success. Our Alma Mater must not only prosper in her undertaking, — she must go forward. She must be upheld and hastened onward, not merely by approval and congratulations—her children must put their shoulders to the wheel and keep them there without a pause, except to gather force, in the contest with the fears and prejudice and the inertness which are ever standing, like the proverbial lion, in the pathway of reform.

As already stated, the graduating essays of 1879 were characteristically worthy. The Committee had the pleasure of presenting the annual prize as usual. It was divided between Thomas Holmes Catheart, M.D., of Pennsylvania, and David Cerna, M.D., of Mexico, those gentlemen being considered equally deserving. The undivided prize was, at the same time, awarded to William G. Davis, M.D., of Pennsylvania. The Committee are glad also to report seven graduates as having received awards of distinguished merit, and eight of honorable mention.

The report of essay honors for the present year is expected to be quite as creditable to the class of 1880. It assures us of the continued superiority of the essay writing, notwithstanding the high character of the examination record. This *pari passu* improvement in proficiency with that in theses, which has continued as predicted in a former report, therefore fails to justify the fear sug-

gested at one time that the general interest in study might be interfered with by the particular interest in essay competition. The fact is that improvement in one respect is the natural accompaniment of improvement in the other, and that both are the logical results of the successful efforts of the school, as expressed in the same report (for 1878), "to provide for the thorough theoretical and practical training in each and every branch to an extent which has not hitherto been equalled in this country."

In further illustration of these efforts we propose to submit presently the brief Annual Report of the Alumni Managers of the University Hospital, and to present the much more elaborate and exhaustive Annual Report of the General Board of Managers of the Hospital, which is now ready for distribution. Both of these, and especially the larger one, exhibit a large amount of useful work accomplished in the wards and dispensaries for purely beneficiary purposes; but they afford a very limited idea of the real amount and importance of the clinical instruction—demonstrative, illustrative, and practical—which has been imparted in the different wards and rooms. None but those who have watched the different sections of the classes absorbed in their most interesting, because individually personal and practical, exercises can form an idea, not only of the vastly more successful mode of teaching but of the vastly larger amount, in detail and in general, in theory and application, that is regularly taught.

It need hardly be said that this truly industrial and technical activity is more striking in the various laboratories, because more easily and fully applicable, than in the wards and lecture rooms of the Hospital; and yet it is none the less attractive and important, since careful subdivision of the classes has greatly lessened the difference, as to separate and personal instruction, between the sick wards and the work-rooms.

Turning now to other matters, the Committee have again to remind the Alumni of the fact that a considerable part of the edition of the Alumni Catalogue ordered by the Society remains unsold and still unpaid for. The report of the Committee on the Catalogue, to be read presently, will show the actual state of the account to which the attention of the members is requested. The current expenses of the Society are wholly restricted to the ordinary printing and the essay prize. But, as the annual subscriptions amount to little more than enough to meet these moderate demands, the extra tax upon the treasury from this unsettled bill, for the printing of the Catalogue, has become a burden which ought to be removed.

Another subject for consideration is the proposition to change the day for the delivery of the Annual Address. This anniversary oration has hitherto been delivered on the day before Commencement, as the natural and appropriate occasion for the purpose. For various reasons this day has been found inconvenient; so that the assembling of a suitable audience is uncertain and too often incompatible with the other calls upon those most interested in the day. After different attempts, both as to hour and place, without encouraging results, the Committee have determined to propose the middle or latter part of the Winter Session as the most convenient time for an evening meeting and a proper audi-

ence. For this purpose they beg leave to submit an amendment to the Constitution, which accompanies this report.

The object of this amendment is to substitute, for the annual meeting, a special meeting on some evening of the month of February of each year, as the occasion for the annual address, the particular day of the month being left unstated, so as to allow for the selection according to convenience from year to year.

In conclusion, it becomes our duty to place upon the record the loss the Society has incurred, since the last annual meeting, in the decease of ten of our fellow-alumni. All of them were favorably known; and some were especially distinguished, two of them towering above the others—in letters and science and professional honor—as grand masters of our fraternity.

The first in order is the late venerated President of this Society, Emeritus Professor George B. Wood, who died March 30, 1870, aged 82 years. Dying in the fulness of his age, and after a long interval of infirmity, his departure is not to be regretted as a personal affliction; and yet the severance of the tie which has united so many of us with him, in the last and most absorbing interest of his life, and as the honored head of this Society, is not to be thought of without sorrow. To some of us this tie is a bond of nearly half a century's growth, to many that of more than a generation, and to all it must be that of a memory of good works and exalted precepts, and generous beneficences, which must long survive our day. Among the distinguished members of this Society who have gone from us—a list already large—in the first ten years, it is well known that there is not one whose name has been so closely identified with this Society in its aims, objects, and action, or so highly honored in association with our Alma Mater and with our scientific and professional bodies. To say more than this of Professor Wood, especially at this time and place, would be idle and unbecoming repetition of what has been already said elsewhere, and has long been familiar to the members of this Society. Our duty is fulfilled in the resolutions here submitted.

Resolved, That this Society takes the earliest occasion, after the decease of its lamented President, Emeritus Professor George B. Wood, to express the entire and deepest sympathy of its members with the various learned, scientific, charitable, and other public bodies, of which he was so prominent a member, in their action in relation to his death.

Resolved, That, although prevented by declining strength from taking part in our public meetings and executive councils, no one was more interested in our action, and more constantly and materially instrumental in forwarding the objects of this Society. So long as increasing age and infirmity allowed he continued with his Alumni brethren, as he expressed it in his last written words to them, “Always present in spirit, although absent in the body.” Trusting that the influence of that spirit may ever dwell with us in its purity and power, we treasure the lessons taught by his good works, and gratefully cherish the memory of his many tokens of good-will toward men in his regard for his Alma Mater.

Within two weeks of the decease of Dr. Wood, the Society was again deprived, in the death of Dr. Isaac Hays, on the 12th of April, 1879, in the 83d year of his age, of another of the truly great men of the age, a former Vice-President of this Society, and the only member who ranked in years and merit as the peer of Dr. Wood. *Par nobile fratrum*, however trite the phrase, comes unbidden to our thoughts, at the view of this companionship in death of the two leaders in so much that was honorable and exalting, alike in letters and science and morals, as exemplified in our profession. They were the last and by no means the least of a galaxy of brilliant and distinguished men, the best years of whose lives were devoted to similar work. As journalists, authors, teachers, and practitioners all have combined "to shed lustre on the name and fame" of Philadelphia, and to add to that of the University of Pennsylvania which had sent them forth.

As the veteran editor of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, from its foundation over half a century ago, Dr. Hays has been the leader of this host throughout their professional lives, not only surviving every one, but still seated in the editorial chair until his only remaining compeer had been carried to the grave. More than fifty years ago he had stated that their "object was to advance the interests of medical science, to foster and develop native talent, to disseminate useful medical knowledge, to elevate the character and dignity of the profession, and to supply a want deeply felt by the American practitioner." How well this object has been fulfilled need not be stated here. To dwell further on a history, so rich and so familiar to this company, would be a waste of time and words. We, therefore, submit the resolutions:—

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Isaac Hays, the late venerable editor of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, and recently Vice-President of this Society, we mourn the loss of the most distinguished of the then living University Alumni, and one of the most revered and valued members in the world of the profession whose best interests he so ably and faithfully defended and advanced.

Resolved, That the influence and example of his whole course, for more than half a century of constant editorial, literary, scientific, and professional activity of the highest character, cannot be estimated in their value to the Profession and its institutions, not only of this country but of the whole world.

Resolved, That we cherish his memory, in common with that of our late President, as of one of the ablest, earliest, and most powerful advocates of the elevation of the standard of medical education in America; and we derive much consolation from the fact that they both survived long enough to enjoy some measure of reward in the recent advancement of their Alma Mater, and the certainty of the progress which was so near to their heart.

Next in the order of announcements come the names of five junior members of the Society: Dr. Jas. M. Boisnot, W. Mason Turner, F. G. Smyth, J. K. Uhler, and B. B. Yokum—all worthy men, and all of whom, except the last and youngest, are well known as active members of the Society for some years past.

The three senior members not yet named are Drs. Chas. Evans and Edward Peace and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery Dr. John Neill. Drs. Chas. Evans and Edward Peace had passed their three score-and-ten, and had long retired from active life. They will be remembered as much respected and useful men, each of high character and reputation in his particular sphere; Dr. Evans as for many years the faithful and distinguished attending physician to the Frankford Asylum for the Insane; and Dr. Peace as, for many years also, a sagacious, accomplished, and eminently practical attending surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and lecturer on surgical diseases.

The last to be recorded is the death of Dr. John Neill, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery and formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy, in the University, who died on the 11th of February, 1880, after a long and distressing illness, in his sixty-first year.

It is unnecessary to repeat what has so recently been published, in regard to our late Fellow, of his prominent professional career in hospitals and schools, and other fields of service. The older members of this Society will all remember with pleasure, along with his genial companionship, his clear and animated demonstrations in the dissecting rooms and the anatomical theatre of the old University medical hall, and his no less interesting and earnest expositions, and ready and skilful operations, at the Pennsylvania Hospital. His appointment to the Chair of Clinical Surgery, on its institution as a separate professorship, was gratifying to his friends, as a gain to the teaching of the school quite as much as on his personal account. He prepared for its responsible duties, with characteristic alacrity, in reviving and rearranging the valuable collection of pathological and other material for illustrating purposes which is now, in the Wistar and Horner Museum, a valuable memento of his scientific industry and skill and devotion to the practical objects of his chair. But he was soon destined to disappointment. An insidious disorder gradually sapped his energy and obliged him to retire at the end of his second year of service, and to accept the seat of Emeritus Professor. From this sad eminence he has since followed his honored preceptors and associates, Professors Jackson, Hodge, Carson, Gurney Smith, and Wood, all of whom have left us in the last ten years.

We submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved. That this Society receives with sincere regret the announcement of the death of Doctor John Neill, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery, and formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy, in the University.

Resolved. That the retirement of Dr. Neill was regretted at the time, not only on his personal account but as the loss of an able and accomplished teacher at a critical period in the development of the practical system of instruction just started in the school.

Resolved. That, although reconciled by his long and painful illness to its recent close in death, we nevertheless deplore his removal as that of an associate whose genial and earnest character, and ever active and intelligent interest in his professional and scientific work, and whose loyal devotion to his Alma Mater, have endeared him to their memory.

Resolved. That a copy of this minute be communicated to the family with the respectful sympathy of the Society.

Resolved. Also, that copies of the minutes relating to the deaths respectively of Professor Wood and Doctor Isaac Hays be communicated to their families with the respectful sympathy of the Society.

In behalf of the Executive Committee.

EDWARD HARTSHORNE,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNI MANAGERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Alumni Managers of the University Hospital respectfully submit the following Annual Report:—

The Hospital has successfully continued the usual routine, in the care of the sick and wounded inmates of the wards and private rooms, and of the out-patients in the different dispensary departments. In the discharge of this duty a very large amount and variety of clinical instruction have been given to numerous subdivisions of the University medical classes. For this purpose all the public patients of the wards and dispensaries have been more or less available, the pay patients in the private rooms being of course excused, unless willing to be exhibited, for the sake of the experience, in the interests of science.

A glance at the list of dispensaries will afford some idea of the opportunities thus provided. We find, in addition to the general medical and general surgical departments, in which all the ordinary ailments and injuries are dealt with, departments of Gynecology, of Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of Children, an Orthopedic and a Venereal department. From each and all of these departments cases are culled for demonstration in the wards and lecture rooms, and, if need be, for treatment and observation in the wards.

The whole number of patients treated in the Medical Dispensary proper for the year was 2070; and in the Surgical Dispensary proper, 928. In the different special dispensaries the whole number was 2733: making a total of 5731 out-patients, with an aggregate of 22,459 visits, in the course of the year. The number of cases treated in the wards, in the course of the year, was 704, presenting every form of disease and injury, and requiring in the Surgical department a very large amount of operative treatment, the greater part of which was open to the class. The ten rooms for private patients were mostly occupied, throughout the year, by surgical, medical, or gynaecological patients. These private rooms have proved interesting to the Hospital staff, and of great value to patients desirous of securing special professional care and good nursing, at moderate cost and without the discomforts of hotels and boarding-houses.

From the statement of Dr. Hamel, the Superintendent, we learn that, including \$9733.87 for board of patients and from payments in the Dispensary, there have been received in 1879 from all sources, of endowment income, contributions and donations, \$20,502.93. Of this income \$18,061.47 have been

expended for the household, and \$2152.98 for the medical and surgical requirements, leaving a balance of \$288.48.

The Hospital is kept in excellent order, and is administered with the utmost economy consistent with the needs of such an institution, especially engaged as it is in clinical demonstration and instruction, and exposed to the consequent ingress and egress of crowds of visitors from day to day, as well as to greater cost for dressings and other therapeutic demands. Much of the good order and economy are due to the watchful care of the Superintendent and Matron, and to the active interest of the lady visitors and of the Board of Managers.

Efforts have been made for some time past to secure the endowment of a department for Chronic Diseases and so-called incurables. There is no doubt as to the value and present need of such provision for this always interesting and too much neglected class of sufferers. Nor is there any doubt as to the importance of securing patients of this character as objects of clinical study, since the care of such cases constitutes a large and very important portion of ordinary practice. For this purpose, \$100,000 are required to begin with, \$54,100 of which have already been subscribed; but as each bed requires a principal endowment of not less than \$2,000, or an income of \$300 a year, the sum asked for will provide only for twenty beds. Even this, however, would be a great gain to the Hospital, in its character of a charitable institution quite as much as that of a clinical school.

The Endowment Fund of the Hospital available for permanent income, according to the statement of the Treasurer, amounts to \$202,445.48, together with a lot of city property valued at \$50,000, but at present unproductive.

This fund is entirely inadequate for the general hospital expenditure. It must be continually supplemented with the receipts from pay patients and the dispensary, and with voluntary contributions in money and material. We must not forget that the University Hospital, like most hospitals, depends largely for its usefulness upon the aid afforded from time to time by generous friends. The Alumni Ward Fund remains but little more than the \$10,000 originally collected, although several alumni have handsomely contributed, with other benefactors, to the current expenses of the Hospital in periods of emergency. It is earnestly desired that they may be followed in this excellent example by other members of this Society, not only in occasional contributions but in permanent additions to the Ward Fund.

In conclusion, we beg leave to invite attention to the very interesting and comprehensive Annual Report which has been published by the Board of Managers of the Hospital, and is now ready for distribution.

EDWARD HARTSHORNE,
R. A. CLEEMANN,
H. Y. EVANS,
Alumni Managers.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WHARTON SINKLER, *Treasurer, in Account with the Alumni Association.*

Dr.

March 11, 1879.	To balance from previous account	\$107 65
" " 1880.	To dues collected since March 11, 1879	264 00
		<hr/>
		\$371 65

Cr.

March 11, 1879.	By cash for Alumni Prize	\$100 00
" 18, 1879.	" to Dr. Cleemann, Sec'y Account	9 76
" 25, 1879.	" T. K. Collins, Catalogue Account	100 00
April	" H. Y. Evans, Secretary	4 00
"	" Dr. Wharton, Secretary	8 02
"	" Collins, printing annual address	70 51
"	" Collins, other printing	12 75
"	" Treasurer, postage, etc.	7 40
		<hr/>
		\$312 44
	By balance	59 21
		<hr/>
		371 65

NOTICE.

In renewing the annual invitation to their fellow Alumni to join them in the effort to advance the objects of the Society by taking an active part in it as members and by increasing the membership throughout the country, the Executive Committee consider it unnecessary, now, to dwell upon the action of the Society which has established a claim to a material share in the credit for the recent progress of their professional Alma Mater. Their earnest desire is to urge the claims of the Society upon the interest and support of their fellow-graduates—and especially to call the attention of all who have not yet come forward, to the importance of joining its ranks as active members.

To all of those, therefore, who have not yet united with us in this association, we cordially renew our annual invitation to forward their names (under the usual conditions for identification and of good standing) to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society or to the Secretary of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University.

For the information of the graduates, generally, as to the method of securing membership in the Society, the following extracts from the Constitution are here appended.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERS.

SECT. 1. The members shall consist of graduates of the Medical, and of the Dental, Departments of the University of Pennsylvania.

SECT. 2. Any graduate, in good standing, may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar.

SECT. 3. Honorary members may be selected at any stated meeting of the Society.

SECT. 4. Any member of the Society who has paid his annual assessments for five years, upon paying the sum of five dollars, and any other graduate in good standing, upon paying the sum of ten dollars—each in lieu of the annual dues—may become a life-member of the Society; the funds arising from such payments to be invested for the benefit of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.—PAYMENTS.

SECT. 1. Every member shall, on signing the Constitution, pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of one dollar, which shall be his first annual contribution; and there shall be an annual contribution of one dollar.

SECT. 2. Any member who shall, for two successive years, decline the payment of his annual assessment, shall be *de facto* dropped from the list of members.

ARTICLE VIII.—OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

SECT. 1. A Local Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania may be instituted in any district (composed of a city, township, county, or group of townships or counties of one or more States) in which there may be at least five resident Alumni.

SECT. 2. The objects of such Local Society shall be those of the Society of the Alumni, and may include the exercises, for professional improvement, of other medical societies.

SECT. 3. The Local Society shall be instituted by the members of the Society of the Alumni residing in the district, who may have agreed upon an organization and a code of regulations for this purpose, a certified copy of such organization and regulations, signed by not less than five of said members, having been accepted and approved by the Executive Committee.

SECT. 4. The Local Society shall be organized by the election of a President and Secretary, and of such other officers as may be considered necessary, the election of the President and Secretary to take place annually, and to be subject to the confirmation of the Executive Committee, the certificate of election having been signed by a quorum of not less than five members of the Society present at the meeting for election.

SECT. 5. The President of every Local Society of the Alumni shall be *ex-officio* Local Vice-President of the Society of the Alumni, and, as such, an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee; *provided*, that no Local Vice-

President shall become responsible for any action of the Executive Committee, except what may have been agreed upon by said Committee in his presence.

SECT. 6. The Secretary of the Local Society shall keep a list of the names of the officers and members of his Society, and of the Alumni residing in his district; he shall notify the Recording Secretary of the Society of the Alumni of all changes in the list, from any cause; he shall assist the Treasurer of the Society of the Alumni in the collection of dues from the members of the Society on his list; and shall aid his fellow-officers and members in obtaining new members, and in developing an interest in the general objects of the Society among the Alumni of the University and other graduates in medicine within their reach. He shall have charge of the correspondence of his Local Society, and shall submit an annual report to the Executive Committee of the Society of the Alumni at the stated meeting in February of each year. He shall be *ex-officio* a member of said Executive Committee, but shall not be held responsible for the action of this Executive Committee, unless he shall have been present during the taking of such action.

OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

<i>Chairman,</i>	JAMES H. HUTCHINSON,*
<i>Vice-Chairman,</i>	CHARLES T. HUNTER,
<i>Secretary, ex-off.</i>	H. R. WHARTON.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL SOCIETIES.

Who are Ex-officio Members of the Executive Committee.

RICHARD R. ROGERS, *President of the Trenton (N. J.) Local Society, and Ex-officio Local Vice-President of the Society of the Alumni.*

CHARLES P. BRITTON, *Secretary and Treasurer of the Trenton (N. J.) Local Society.*

JAMES FOWLER, *of Columbia, Tenn. Secretary of the Local Society.*

BENJAMIN H. RIGGS, *of Selma, Ala., Secretary of the Local Society.*

G. OWEN, *of Mobile, Ala., Secretary of the Local Society.*

H. SMITH, *of New Orleans, La., Secretary of the Local Society.*

* Vice Dr. Edward Hartshorne declining re-election to the Executive Committee.



